गया है, जबकि द्वीप के दक्षिणी-पूर्वी भाग के निकट यह केवल 27 डिग्री सेंटीग्रेड है। लावा-प्रवाह के आस-पास के वृक्ष और झाड़ियां जल कर राख हो गयी हैं।

ज्वालामुखी का फटना एक प्राकृतिक घटना है और उससे निकले लावा तथा राख के प्रवाह को रोका नहीं जा सकता। ज्वालामुखी से 70 किलोमीटर के दायरे में कोई आबादी नहीं है। अतः इससे जनजीवन को कोई खतरा नहीं है। किन्तु अंतरिक्ष विभाग द्वारा उपग्रह आंकड़ों को अपना कर ज्वालामुखी की गतिविधि की निगरानी की जा रही है।

Allocation of Funds for Irrigation

731. DR. NARREDDY THULASI REDDY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state what are the percentages of allocation of funds for irrigation out of the total outlay in the various Five Year Plans?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): The information is given below:

	Percentage of allocation of funds for irrigation to total Plan outlay
First Plan (1951—56)	18.7
Second Plan (1956—61)	11.2
Third Plan (1961—66)	10.6
Annual Plan (1966—69)	11.5
Fourth Plan (1969—74)	11.1
Fifth Plan (1974—78)	8.1
Annual Plan (1978—80)	11.3
Sixth Plan (1980—85)	11.3
Seventh Plan (1985—90)	8.9

Report of the Multi-disciplinary Committee on Ground Water

732. DR. NAREDDY THULASI REDDY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) what are the salient features of the report of the Multi-disciplinary Committee on Ground Water headed by Dr. M. S. Swaminathan; and

(b) what are the recommendations which have been implemented?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): Salient features of the report of Multi-Disciplinary Committee on Ground Water headed by Dr. M. S. Swaminathan are given at Statement. (*See* below)

(b) The recommendations can be implemented only after they have been processed through the Empowered Committee. The Empowered Committee is in the process of being set up.

Statement

Main recommendations made by the High Level Committee set up to review the goals and objectives and organisational structure of the Central Ground Water Board, are listed below:—

(i) To periodically assess the country's ground water resources.

(ii) To monitor and guide ground water development to promote its sustainable management.

(iii) To develop, refine and disseminate, on its own as well as in coordination with other agencies, basin-specific technologies for sustainable ground water development and management including priority areas such as conjunctive use of ground and surface water including brackish or sea water, augmentation and conservation including artificial recharge, prevention and remedy of pollution and saline ingress, and the location, design, operation and maintenance of ground water extraction structures and devises, recycling and reuse of water and solutions to urban problems.